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Folk-Lore of Women as Illustrated by Legendary and Traditionary Tales, Folk-rhymes, Proverbial Sayings, Superstitions, etc. By T. F. THISTLETON-DYER, Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.; London: Elliot Stock, 1906. 12°, 254 pp.

We have here, selected for us out of a million folk-sayings — coarse and fine, serious and jocular — the best, as many as the interested non-professional reader needs or would care to digest. Mr Thistleton-Dyer is doubtless the best of our English lorists to guide us in the selection. So the reader picks up the book entirely prejudiced in its favor. When Mr Tylor was in our country, he said in his lecture before the Anthropological Society of Washington, that he had come to America to study old England. In reading *Folk-Lore of Women* one is impressed here and there with the suspicion that some of its proverbs are to be found in their fuller expression here in America. For example:

Beauty is but skin thick, and so doth fall
Short of these statues made of wood or stone.

We say:

Beauty is but skin deep,
Ugly's to the bone;
Beauty soon will fade away
While Ugly holds her own.

And there are others that have a more simple, folk-like, unliterary air about them. The author's title means folk-lore about women, and not folk-lore composed by women. Some of the quotations would better be labeled "mean things about women, written by another sex." Though the following is by Mrs Browning:

A worthless woman! mere cold clay,
As false things are, [M!] but so fair,
She takes the breath of men away,
Who gaze upon her unaware.

O. T. MASON.

Morphology and Anthropology, A Handbook for Students. By W. L. H. DUCKWORTH. Cambridge: The University Press; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904. 8°, xxviii, 564 pp. (\$4.50.)

This is a useful and much-needed book. It is not, to be sure, a book for reading, for it is too full of detailed information and too concise in style to be read with comfort; but it is exactly what it claims to be — a handbook for students. It will likewise be useful as a reference book. It has its limitations also in the subject matter; it does not attempt to

cover all the problems of physical anthropology, but confines itself strictly to the field of morphology. It seeks to present in an objective form the evidence on two great questions: as to the place occupied by man in the zoological series, and as to the relative positions in the evolutionary scale of the different types of man. The bulk of the book is occupied with the detailed evidence; the conclusions are only briefly stated, and in view of the critical attitude of the author toward the evidence, his conclusions have the appearance of being unusually well supported by his facts. The statements are based in large measure on a first-hand study of specimens. There are more than 300 drawings, most of them original. As to the accuracy of the data given, the reviewer will not attempt to express a judgment, as such a judgment would need to be founded on a much more thorough verification of the statements than the reviewer has been able to undertake. He has observed one slip which should be noted. On page 91 the statement is made that Sherrington and Grünbaum found the motor area of the cortex of the gorilla to lie exclusively on the *posterior* side of the central or Rolandic fissure, whereas the fact is of course that they found it to lie exclusively on the anterior side of the fissure (and in the fissure itself). The reader of statistical proclivities will remark the absence of systematic indications of the variability of the measurements from which the averages are obtained, and will be inclined in consequence to doubt whether the *typical* measurements and drawings given are reliable. It should be said, however, that the author treats in the main only of relatively large variations; such minor differences as obtain among the components of the populations of Europe and Asia are scarcely considered.

The work is divided into four sections: on comparative anatomy, human embryology, anatomical variation, and paleontology. The first two of these are concerned with the problem of the relationships of the human species to the order of Primates. The treatment of comparative anatomy comprises a brief account of the Mammalia in general, and of the principles of their classification, followed by a more detailed study of the Primates and especially of Gorilla, and by a comparative account of the crania of the Simiidae. A chapter of thirty pages is devoted to the dental system of the Primates; importance is assigned to the study of the teeth, both because of their prominence in fossil remains and because of the direct morphological inferences that can be drawn from a comparative examination of them. The principal conclusions which are drawn from comparative anatomy are that the most generalized form of extant primate is seen in the Lemuroidea, that man is related most closely to

the Simiidae, but that the modern apes are highly specialized forms, being in many respects more specialized than man himself.

The section on embryology, which is based on the principle of recapitulation, seeks "to ascertain something of Man's ancestral history, that is, of the path of evolution traced by Man." A number of characters are adduced in which the human fetus resembles the adult or sometimes the fetal condition of the Primates, especially of the higher apes. However, "no special Primate form or forms are indicated as definitely ancestral to Man. But this need cause but little surprise when it is considered that the modern Primates have all themselves undergone modifications in the course of their descent from the common ancestral forms . . ." (p. 171). "The flatness of the nose, the imperfect power of opposition of the pollex (shown by the mode of grasp in the new-born infant), the straighter lumbar column, the flattened sacrum, the imperfectly extensible hip and knee, the proportionately long upper limb, the incurved feet (and, in the female, the straight vagina), may be mentioned as features of this kind, which definitely support the theory of an ancestry inclusive of ape-like forms. Further, though the evidence is not yet so complete as could be wished, there is no reasonable doubt but that the associations are with the Simiidae rather than with their lower congeners among the Primates, due account being taken of resemblances first to one, then to another of the lowlier forms in that Order. Among the Simiidae, it is difficult to choose between the three larger forms, but, again upon the whole, the associations with the Chimpanzee are maintained longer than with the remaining examples. And upon these considerations the view is based, that of living animals this (the Chimpanzee) represents, not necessarily very closely, but on the whole more nearly than any other, that comparatively late human ancestor, which were it still in existence in an unmodified form, we should be induced to associate morphologically with the Family Simiidae, while excluding it from the Family Hominidae" (pp. 188, 190). It is still more difficult, in fact impossible in the present stage of knowledge, to select from among the lower apes any one form as the closest representative of the stage of human descent next back of the Simiidae.

In the section devoted to the subject of anatomical variations, a short account is first given of atavistic variations which are of importance as indicating the line of human ancestry; but the bulk of the section, which is the longest of all, constituting about half of the book, is occupied with a detailed comparison of the morphological types of man, "with the object of ascertaining whether simian characters are present in any particu-

lar race more numerously or in a higher degree than another." The various craniometric and osteometric measurements (or a considerable selection of them) are described and pictured, the indices are defined, and some results, tending to show the range of variation in human groups and to permit comparison with other animals, are cited. The soft tissues, especially the nervous system, are also compared. In the comparison of the cerebrum in different races, the author gives particular attention to the fissuration, specially to the frequency of occurrence of the sulcus lunatus. He sums up the conclusions from the comparative morphology of man in a chapter of 44 pages on "The Morphological Varieties of the Hominidæ." The basis of his classification is the three cranial characters of breadth index, degree of prognathism, and cranial capacity; and the results are pictured in an interesting way by diagrams which are in effect projections of a solid model, the three dimensions of which represent the numerical values, in the various groups, of the three characters mentioned. This manner of combining the data leads to the distinction, in addition to an undifferentiated form of cranium, which the author is inclined to regard as the most primitive type, of seven rather markedly different types, corresponding geographically to the Australian, African Negro, Andamanese, Eurasiatic (including most of the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and America, as well as of northern Africa and apparently also the Malays), Polynesian, Greenlandic, and South African. These types are illustrated by drawings of the upper, lateral, and anterior aspects of the skull of each. "Finally we may remark that of the seven specialized forms distinguished in the foregoing list, the first presents the greatest number of simian characteristics combined in one type, and the same remark applies to other morphological characteristics associated with this form of skull. The second group comes next in order, after which the evidence upon which the groups can be coördinated becomes vague and indefinite, so that their morphology as at present known will not alone suffice to reduce all the known varieties of Man to an order representing their respective grades of evolution" (pp. 462, 463). Further study of the pigmy groups is, the author thinks, specially necessary before the true order of the types can be determined. As an appendix to this chapter an account of the morphology of the pigmy races is given.

The last section of the book is devoted to a survey of the fossil remains bearing on the ancestry of Man. The remains of lower Primates are briefly described, but most attention is paid to *Pithecanthropus erectus* and to the Neanderthal, Spy, and Krapina remains. Some account is given of the conflicting views that have been held regarding the signifi-

cance of these remains; the evidence is carefully sifted, and the result is reached that "in *Pithecanthropus erectus* we possess the nearest likeness yet found of the human ancestor, at a stage immediately antecedent to the definitely human phase, and yet at the same time in advance of the simian stage" (p. 520), and that *Homo primigenius* (or *neanderthalensis*) is a distinct species, occupying a lower position than any recent race of Man, though clearly higher than the apes or than *Pithecanthropus erectus*.

R. S. WOODWORTH.

Mental Development in the Child and the Race. Methods and Processes. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN. *Third Edition, Revised (Seventh Printing).* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. 12°, xviii, 477 pp., 10 tables, 17 figs.

Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development. A Study in Social Psychology. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN. *Fourth Edition.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. 8°, 606 pp.

These two companion volumes are certainly notable books, and it should be noted that the latter was crowned with the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Denmark. While they cannot appear among the new books, and while there is relatively little in these later editions not contained in the first, it may not be amiss to give brief consideration to such large aspects of the whole work as relate to anthropological interests. In his *Mental Development* the author has made a strong case in justification of the genetic method for psychological studies, a method which has had a great deal to do with the development of the biological and social sciences. In fact, almost every phase of research has been quickened by the genetic conception. On the other hand, the most notable American anthropologists have repudiated genetic conceptions, in fact almost tabooed them, and set up a systemic ideal with a classification based on the geographical distribution of habit characteristics. This virtually hands over to the psychologists one of the most important and dominant academic problems known to men: viz, the history of the human mind.

In his *Mental Development* the author states his position most emphatically as the "relations of individual development to race development are so intimate—the two are so identical, in fact—that no topic in the one can be treated with great clearness without assuming results in the other." However, the author means by this that the ontogenesis and the phylogenesis of consciousness are quite identical. Thus with one sweep he draws in the psychologist, the biologist, the anthropologist, the sociologist, and the religionist. This is the significance of race in his title.